## AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proclamation of Governor Walker. The St. Louis papers contain Governor Walker's proclamation to the people of Kansas, with reference to the approaching elections.

We extract the material portions of it:

THE RIGHT TO VOTE. It will be perceived that the act of Congress s clear and explicit on this subject. It prescribes the qualification only of those who "shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the Territory; but the qualifications of voting and holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. The provisions have no application whatever to the subject, inasmuch as they only prohibit the Legislature from permitting persons to vote who are neither native nor naturalized citizens, or have declared on oath their intentions to become citizens, and certain officers, soldiers of the army, &c.

Now, then, it is clear, first, that, as regards all elections but the first, the qualifications are not prescribed by the act of Congress; and, second, the qualifications with the restrictions before mentioned, for all subsequent elections, are to be designated exclusively by the Terri-

It is certain, then, that the question now raised as regards the pretended right of persons to vote who possess the requisite qualifi-cations, under the act of Congress, for voting at the first election, but are excluded by subsequent Territorial legislation now in force, has no foundation whatever in law, and such votes would be wholly illegal. Under these circumstances. I trust that no one will attempt to vote who is excluded by the Territorial law; and if such illegal attempt is made, such a clear vio lation of the act of Congress and of the laws of this Territory will be arrested and prevented by the judges of the election.

THE TERRITORIAL TAX

While the tax remains, the qualification applies no more to the election in October than it does to the election of delegates to the Convention, because it was dropped in both acts, and because we have no right to insert a most important provision that is thus omitted by the Legislature, and because it is a settled rule in erpreting the statutes, that if the Legislature had intended, in either case, in prescribing the qualifications, and all the qualifications of voters, to superadd one that was inserted in a preceding law, they would have repeated the restriction in a subsequent statute. How easy was it for the Legislature, in prescribing the qualification of voters under the Convention or ection Law, if they intended, in addition to the qualifications named in these laws, to re quire the prepayment of a tax, to have said so. and not left it to others to interpolate words which they had excluded. They have not said so, and that is enough. On this subject, I have never entertained any doubt, and never supposed there could be any question. And I might have declined the expression of any opinion on either of these points, but for the certain knowledge of the fact communicated to me from almost every quarter of the Territory, and from all parties, that these conflicting con structions of the law, if not settled, will certainly produce collision at the polls, and most probably a disastrous civil war and revolution. I claim no authority to instruct the judges o election, by virtue of my official power, how they shall decide; but I give my opinion, as others have given theirs, and with the same ve given theirs, and with the same in the hope that it may tend someorevent the disasters with which we ened, growing out of these conflicting the Atlantic cable, as to its available ty for the Indian Telegraph line. He i riefly disposes of several false insinuations a ainst the company, asserting that recent tests arove the cable as perfect as when first put a poard siscerity, in the hope that it may tend someopinions, and that it may render unnecessary a resort to the military force, subject to my orders, to preserve the peace of the Territory. In reply to a communication (embodying

these views) in a despatch from the Secretary of State, under date of September, 1857, after remarking, most justly, as I always contended. that I could issue no authoritative mandate to of every kind of security, thus creating triverthe judges of election on this subject, or con- sal distrust, &c., with much more in the same "The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement-and possessing,

as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebeilion, with an organized military force, prepared to resist the authority of the United "It may therefore become necessary to use

the troops placed at your disposal, not only to aid as a posse comitatus in executing the laws, but also to suppress an insurrection. Surely, an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effect in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression

of opinion, to avert the calamitous result.

"The danger you anticipate arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas, that they will be excluded from the privileges of voting, because they have not paid a Territorial tax. Now, the President, as well as every member of his Cabinet, concurs in opinion with you, that the pay ment of such tax is not required as a qualifi-cation to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the 5th section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself, and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a Territorial vinced that no person whatever, not possessing these qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise.'

The troops at my disposal, which are fully competent to the task, will, at the request of citizens of both parties, be stationed at the anticipated, not for the purpose of overawing the people, or of interfering in any way with the elections, or influencing them in any respect whatever, but by their presence guarding the polls against any attempt at insurrection or violence, from the mere knowledge of the fact that it can and will be suppressed; but, if ne-cessary, also, to protect and secure by lawful means all the just rights of the citizen in exercising the elective franchise, under the decision of the proper authorities, and to act as

posse comitatus for the arrest of offenders. THE LAWRENCE INSURRECTION. I should have greatly preferred, as express in my letter of acceptance of Governor of this Territory, never to have been required to have called the troops even as a precautionary measure. As it is, not a drop of blood has been shed, and insurrection has been suppressed, until it recently appeared in a compulsory tax law by the insurgent government at Lawrence, and in conflagration of dwellings and expulsion

of peaceable citizens in its vicinage, after it was known the troops were ordered to Utah, and when it was falsely supposed that they would not be replaced by others. Indeed, if the revolutionary government of Lawrence had not been encountered by the immediate movement of troops there, it is now clear that similar insurrectionary local governments, based on my presumed acquiescence, would have been organized throughout Kansas in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and rendered a peaceful settlement impossible. It will be remembered, that in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and after the refusal of the so-called Topeka State Legislature to grant them a charter, they nevertheless organized a city Government, clothed with all the usual powers-legislative, executive, and judicial. It will be recolled also, that after my proclamation of the 15th of July last, and the simultaneous movement of the troops there, as a precautionary measure to maintain the authority of the Government, and arrest the spread of this insurrection throughout the Territory, they then professed, through their organs, that what they had called a Government, and to which they had given all the powers of a Government, was a mere voluntary association, for the removal of nuisances from the streets, &c. But now, when it was erroneously believed by them that the troops would all be removed to Utah, and not replaced by others, they have thrown off the mask, and carried out their original insurrectionary purpose, by passing a compulsory tax law, both a poll and property tax, requiring its assessment and collection by the seizure and sale of property, and exacting, by their charter, from executive

ed by him in the despatch to me from the Section 1 are pursued by Gen. Floyd, and 800 of The board of brokers have again extended retary of State of the 15th of July last, as also the nutineers were killed. The mutineers time sales to sixty days. in the published letter of President Buch nan were i so routed at Tinlalpore. Mutinous plots had been discovered at Benares and other ssor Silliman and others, of the 12 h of

to Professor Siliman and others, of the 12 h of August last. An overwhelming majorist of the press and people of the United States have condemned this insurgent movement. The example has not been adopted by any other locality in Kansas, contrary to the expectations of its authors. It failed to receive any sanction Ger. Havelock, after reoccupying Cawnpore, burner Betoor. Campbell had assumed command of the Brit-

120 children, were massacred in cold blood, so that the court yard fronting Sahib's headquar-

In conclusion, permit me to say, with all the seriousness and sincerity demanded by the London, Sept. 15.—Breadstuffs generally are dull, but wheat is active and firm at last quota-

Consols for money 90½.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—Red wheat has advanced 3d. Flour closed buoyaut. Corn is quiet, and prices steady. There is nothing about cotton in the Cork paper. of performing my sworn duty of supporting the Constitution of the United States, and to sing care that the laws be faithfully execute; to

Among the persons who are to be promoted in the British Peerage is the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is to be made Duke of Kerry. Fiftyone years ago, the Marquis, then Lord Henry Petty, was Chancellor of the exchequer in the "Talents" Ministry of Fox and Grenville. Ever since that time he has had a prominent place among English notabilities, and his name is of frequent mention in the writings of most literary men. He was a fast friend of Thomas Moore, who lived hard by his famous country place at Bowood, now made classical by the force of association. It was at the Marquis's desire that Moore took up his residence at Sloperton, where he resided from 1817 to his death. The family of which the Marquis, or Duke, is the head, is a singular mixture of aristocracy and democracy, and might have been quoted by Macaulay as an illustration of And however solicitous I may be about the result of the present most important election, however most anxious that those views of public policy which I have entertained an pressed at all times, from my youth upwer do to the present period, and especially as reards the equilibrium of our Government and the constitutional rights and equality of the States, should now triumph here in October, yet cannot and will not do any act, or countenative or sustain any act, the effect of which would be to deprive the people of Kansas of any other his assertion that the English democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, an the English aristocracy the most democratic in the world; "a peculiarity," he adds, "which has lasted down to the present day, and which has produced many important moral and political effects."

## CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

to deprive the people of Kansas of any ghts secured to them by the Federal compa t, by our organic act, or by the laws of this Ti ritory. A victory thus secured by violence r injustice would be worse than a defeat, and ould only in the end destroy all hope of the ult mate nine inches apart; they all came up; but the cut-worms destroyed eleven of the plants. The two or three weeks, the weather being cold and wel; but when the weather became warm, it graw rapidly. Mr. Olds planted about the same in his garden, and about the same numived here this afternoon, from Liverpool with

milky state. After stripping the leaves off, and cutting the heads off, with perhaps a foot of the talk, they weighed forty pounds. We ground them with two pair of cast-iron rollers belong ing to our matching machine, which, with a little alteration, can be made to answer all purposes, as they are brought together with a bow purchase. We got out two gallons of juice, which he boiled down to four pounds of good,

The next day, we cut forty stalks of my planting, (the whole product of my nine seeds being fifty-four stalks.) After trimming them ready for grinding, they weighed fifty-three pounds, the average length when trimmed eight eet and eight inches. These were not so far advanced in maturity, being of ranker growth; milky state. We ground them, as before, once, through two pair of rollers. I got twenty three pounds of juice; boiled it one hour and twenty minutes, and get four pounds and thirteen ounces of molasses, as thick as the New Orleans usually is. We each put in about a teaspoonful of lime before boiling. The molasses is a handsome straw color, but it has a slight flavor of corn stalk; otherwise it is charming The balance of the seed was planted on ou farm, and is two or three weeks later. I think that four times the amount that I got can be obtained from every square rod of land that will produce forty bushels of corn to the acre.

Albany, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1857.

Letters from Lady Franklin's Arctic e spedition, from Baul's river, Greenland, says: "The progress of the expedition exceeds all e: pectations." Reply of the Connecticut Clergymen to Presi-New York, Sept. 23.—The reply of the Con-necticut clergymen to President Buchanan's letter appears this afternoon. The memoralists ay that Mr. Buchanan's formal vindication is entirely groundless and unsatisfactory. They take the ground that there was no Government or laws in Kansas, in a just, proper, authorized meaning of the language, at Mr. Buchanan's accession to office, and nothing can be truly Government or law which has no evidence of authority. By the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, has not our Government the right to authorize and reglate the government of its Territories? Can peror Alexander at Stuttgard, on the 2% h inst. It was rumored that the Kings of Prus is and Congress or the President abandon right, or the duty which arises from it? If this Government owes any dutiy whatever to the country, is it not most sacredly bound to protect the Territory against the imposition of a Government and laws by ruffian and violent invasion from snother State? The memorialists urge, therefore, that the so-called Government of Kansas can claim no sanction from the act of Congress. The evidence was all against the very fact that the so-called Government required support from the Federal Executive. There was the strongest evidence that it did not come from Italy has terminated. Twenty-seven persons had been committed, charged with my dering the people, and had no lawful authority. With the solemn decision of the House of Represent tives, after long investigation, that the Legis-lature of Kansas had no authority, and that regard to reforms in the Papal States, has its laws were no laws-with that direct, positive, unimpeachable evidence before you, your me-morialists connot but express their surprise that you have relied upon your construction of indirect, inconclusive acts of that same body, as evidence of the authority of that Legislature. orce of the English army there and ea route They know of no rule of law by which you can was 87,000 men. It is reported that jingland is about opening recruiting offices in s, veral of set up constructive, indirect evidence against direct and positive evidence, drawn from the same source. The whole vindication, if it has any grounds, rests, in the view of your memorialists, upon one palpably false assumption: Whatever claims to a Government de facto, without a pretence of its proceeding from any rightful law-making power, is entitled to your support. The world has not seen a usurpation which this principle would not sanction. If adopted in the Administration, it must involve, coner or later, its destruction.

# LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. B., Sept. 28 .- The steam Jura, from Cork, with dates to the 1 th, has arrived here. Her dates from Londot are to Tuesday, the 15th, four days later. The Jura brings but one paper only, se Cork Examiner of Wednesday. She has be in charered, to take two regiments of troops rom St. John's to Calcutta.

The steamer City of Washington are ved out on the 17th instant. The Emperor Alexander has arrived at Ber

The cholera was raging at Hambu gh, Au au, Stockholm, and other places, and ras very fatal.

The Bank of Holland has increased ts rates The Bank of Holland has increased its rates to 5 per cent. It was anticipated that most of the German banks would be compelled of follow the example, and a general rise be established.

The India mail brings dates from Delhi to the 29th of August. Several sorties kad been repulsed with great loss to the rebels; but 500 British troops had been killed or woulded in

The Neemuch mutineers had reached Delhi. Gen. Nicholson was daily expected from the Punjaub with reinforcements.

Gen. Havelock occupied Bithoor on the 17th,

without resistance. Nena Sahib has escaped.

Gen. Havelook, on the 29th, defeated 10,000 rebels on the road to Lucknow. The British oss was trifling. The butcheries at Cawnpore are confirmed.

Accounts from Moldavia state the the recent elections in the Principalities resulted fa-

vorably to the nion.

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet up to

their own party, of the 26th ultimo, and gow solitary monument of revolutionary violence and incipient treason. So soon as the vert act now threatened is consummated, this r bel-

from the general Territorial Convention

stands without a precedent in our countr

lion will be suppressed by the lawful u.e, if necessary, of all the troops under my cot rol, acting in aid of the civil authorities design sted

CONCLUSION.

lemnity of the occasion, that it now is, an

see that the great fundamental principle waich lies at the basis of our American institut ons,

secured by the Federal compact, and gu rantied by our organic act of Congress, shou i be maintained, viz: That the people of Kans s, in

the true meaning of the act, free from at vio-lence, injustice, or foreign interference, st suld make their own laws, and control their own

Government. This has been the great p, inci-

ple-the just and faithful execution of of cor-

ganic law-which has controlled all my acts in Kansas, and to which I shall adhere, re ard-

less of menace, calumny, or assailment, ther

from within or beyond our limits.

I am made by law the chief Executive offi-

cer of Kansas, for the protection, to the e tent of my legal authority, of the whole peop e of

district, and not of a portion of them only.

And however solicitous I may be about the re-

success of conservative principles and constitutional liberty in Kansas.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

LATER PROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Sept. 23 .- The steamer Cana is ar

Cyrus Field, Esq., has written to the Landon

The money articles of the London limes

contain extended remarks in regard to the New York crisis, and American securitie gen-

tyle. The article concludes by suggesting the

stocks, to protect the interests of foreign hold-

ed, leaving debts to the amount of £11 0,000

ntended to devote his future life to special e

forts to develop these products in Africa. A resolution was passed, asking Government to

The submarine telegraph between

and the coast of Africa was successfully aid on

additional steamers to carry troops to Il lia.

Religious riots have been renewed at elfast, Ireland. The Roman Catholics had or; mized

an armed club for protection against the ( range

commission to inquire into the affair.

Captain Roberts, convicted of the mu der of a sailor on board his ship, was hung at Liver

pool on Saturday. The two mates, convicted

on the same charge, were respited.

The Emperor of France is to meet the Em

The official accounts of the French parves

British agents are recruiting for the remy at

The Bank of France returns show an im-

mense increase of bullion.

The investigation of the late insurre tion in

or maining soldiers, and the remainde, arrest

A difficulty between France and Au tria, in

arisen, and an open rupture is predicte i.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Varsav

There is nothing later from India. I he tots

The Persians have evacuated Herat,

the German principalities.

Spain is still sending reinforcements

Bavaria would also be present.

rould exceed expectations.

on the 6th.

the contests.

A London attorney named Doan has ak

ormation of a London committee on Am, rican

erally. It estimates that the amount of

Times, controverting a statement in that je grnal regarding the Atlantic cable, as to its avai abili-

dates to the 12th instant.

sas, and not a part of every county and

y Congress.

Details are given of further atrocities by the Gen. Havelock, while advancing upon Cawnpore, marched 126 miles in four days, and fought four desperate battles against Nena Sahib, completely routing him. Nena Sahib's atrocities at Cawnpore beggar description.

Four hundred persons, including 70 women and ters was swimming in blood. Sahib escaped, but subsequently drowned himself, together with his family.

ways has been, my most ardent desire, as the chief magistrate of this Territory, by all le wful and constitutional means, to secure and pr tect the just rights of every citizen, and espec ally The money market is slightly more stringent.

Statement of D. Buck, of the Firm of Buck & Olds, Albany, Whiteside County, Illinois.

To the Editor of the National Era: About the first of April, I bought a package of perhaps a gill of seed at Emory's feed store, in Chicago. About the middle of May, I planted twenty seeds in my garden, about eight or other nine grew slow, and looked unthrifty for per grew. On the 11th of September, we cut forty stalks of his, leaving eight to mature more fully. That which we cut of his had passed the

ican securities in England is from £80.0( ).000 to £100,000,000, and depreciates the v. lidity sterling, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.
Dr. Livingston had attended a mee ing of
the Manchester Cotton Supply Associatio, and, in explaining the commercial resources of Africa, said it was well adapted to the production of sugar and cotton, and he announced fat he urnish Dr. Livingston a steamer for asc nding

New York, Sept. 28 .- Terror seized upor the stock exchange this morning, and the whole The most extravagant and groundless rumors

yond casualty.

The Presidents of the city banks have issued the following circular: "The undersigned, having been called upon o give their opinion as regards the effect likely o be produced upon the banks of this city by

the suspension of institutions in neighboring cities, reply that it is their decided opinion that the banks of the city of New York are in a safe and secure position, and that they can not only sustain themselves as specie paying banks, but, from the natural flow of coin and produce to this point as the common centre, soon be en-abled to furnish further and more efficient aid to the mercantile community." Signed by the Presidents of the Phenix, Merchants', Mechan-

ics', Metropolitan, Union, and other banks.

At the clearing house to-day everything was quiet. The exchanges amounted to nearly twenty millions of dollars, and there was not the slightest indication of irregularity. The savings banks are redeeming the Government stocks held by them, which will help to strengthen money affairs. The banks generally have notified their customers that collections will be

time sales to sixty days.

Advices from Albany mention a run upon

the Savings Department by the small depos itors. There is no pressure elsewhere, and the bill-holders and banks there are quiet and

Leiut. Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow. Leigt. Gen. Winfield Scott is out in a card n reply to the recent letter of Gen. Pillow. latter had charged that, during the wa with Mexico, Mr. Trist, by agreement, engaged to pay to Gen. Santa Anna "cash in hand, as earnest money, ten thousand dollars," to induce him to entertain negotiations for a peace; and that subsequently Mr. Trist told him (Gen. that Gen. Scott had furnished him (Mr. T.) the money, and that he (Mr. T.) had paid the ten thousand dollars." To this Gen. Scott responds, very emphatically, as follows:

"Being morally certain that Mr. Trist never made such declaration, it is almost useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever, and am very sure that Mr. Trist had not a dollar of public money in his possession while in Mexi-co, and never more than sufficed for his very noderate expenses in his private purse; and certify on honor that I never, at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another, for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account or in any way time, as now, worth millions, and had, in that office, the irresponsible control of all the pe-cuniary means of his country. It is hardly probable, therefore, that he would have stooped to pick up a sack of ten thousand dollars in gold, if he had accidentally stumbled upon one

in a private walk." in a private walk."

General Scott, in some further remarks, speaks highly of Mr. Trist, for his "quiet, unobtrusive manner and amiability," and who negotiated a most important treaty under sig-nal disadvantage.

Wreck and Loss of Life. Captain Johnson, of the ship Eliza, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Saturday, had on board the first officer of the brig Nancy, William C. White, and his brother, Thomas White, whom he had taken from the foremast-head of the Nancy, in latitude 38° 8', longitude 60°, on the 19th instant. The remainder of the crew, and captain, (seven in number,) had perished. The Nancy was owned in Halifax, and commanded by Captain Grant. She sailed from Halifax on the 11th instant for Porto Rico, and was capsized on the 15th. Mr. White says that when the brig capsized it was blowing a perfect gale, and that he never saw Captain Grant or any of the crew after the disaster. Mr. White and his brother first sought refuge in the maintop, but waile there the mainmast was carried away. After considera-ble difficulty, they gained the foremast-head, to

Sorghum Sugar. One of the finest samples of sugar we have seen, says the Austin (Texas) Gazette, is sample made from the Sorghum cane, by Mr Studor, near Austin. It is one of fine grain and color, and would command the highest price in New Orleans. We have also seen a sample of his sirup made from Sorghum also which is a very superior article. Mr. Studor has been highly successful. We expect that his experiment has no superior in the State.

In a letter to the London News, refutes the story that the father of Miss Bronte was displeased with Mrs. Gaskell's memoir of that lady. The Duke of Devonshire recently paid a visit to the Rev. P. Bronte, as a proof of his grace's estimation of the venerable incumbent and of the departed worth and genius of his

It is reported that negotiations are going on pany and the underwriters of the Central America, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about 28 fathoms water. The specie in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed, and that it can is probable, from the fact that Captain Herndon was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief.

The Last Vessel from the Wreck of the Central America...No More Lives Saved.

Boston, Sept, 24.—The mysterious or un-known schooner which passed under the stern of the lost steamer Central America on the evening of the wreck, and regarding which mention has been made in several statements of the passengers, proves to have been the schooner El Dorado, Captain Stone. She arrived at this port this afternoon, and the Captain makes the following report: "On the 11th inst., in lat. 29 40, long. 78 20, experienced a terrible hurricane, during the prevalence of which she lost her mainsail. On the 12th, at half-past 6 P. M., in lat. 21 25, long. 77 10, spoke the steamer Central America the wind at the time steamer Central America, the wind at the time blowing a gale. We laid under her lee until 9 30, the following morning. Her lights disappeared at 45 minutes after 7 the previous even ing. Wore ship and run as near as possible to

the spot, but saw nothing of the wreck or the passengers, either from the deck or aloft."

It had been hoped that this schooner, the lights of which had still been seen by some of the rescued after the wreck, had succeeded in pickng up some of the unfortunate passengers neither brings any, nor did she see any thing of them or the vessel on the morning following the distressing calamity. The pair ful inference is, therefore, that the remainder of the passengers, officers, and crew, will never

English View of Mormon Affairs. The London Times appears to take a lively nterest in the proceedings of the United States Government in reference to the Mormons of Utah. It assumes that the President has resolved "to break up the community at Utah" meaning, probably, at Great Salt Lake city-

"There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, hal of whose force is reported to have deserted al ready. But the new President is a resolute man when he has undertaken a thing, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted. We certainly ought to wish for this, or it must be confessed that we are a good deal concerned in the growth of Mormonism It is a fact that the majority of the communi ty-Mr. Carvalho says nine-tenths-are English, Scotch, and Welsh. How is this? Who is responsible for this? What have our orthodox parish priests been doing, and what have our orthodox dissenting ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the feeders of such an enormity as this?

"It is a very poor consolation, but perhaps it is some little consolation, to find that, with respect to our own people, fanaticism has had more to do with the current to this wretched delusion than vice. It would, indeed, be dread-ful to think that so many thousands of our men, and especially our women, had designed-ly, and with their eyes open, joined a system of the grossest polygamy. But it is only just to say that to a great extent this was not the case. The new religion was, indeed, itself a sensuali ty, but it was not joined by the great masses under that idea. The prophets had the wickedness to disguise its grossness till their miserable victims had got so deeply imbedded in the system that they could not extricate themselves. It is a fact, that in order to be beforehand with report, they actually forged a service book, professing to be the service book of their religion, and containing among other offices a marriage office, framed on the ordinary principle of monogamy. What, then, was the inducement to this deluded crowd to join the new religion? It seems to have been mainly the extraordinary prophetic show and pretence

Remarkable Visitation—A Phenomenon or Spe cial Providence; Which is it?

Captain Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, which rescued forty-nine of the Central America's passengers, in his published statement says:

collection by the seizure and sale of property, and exacuting, by their charter, from executive officers, who are to carry out these acts, an oath to perform all these duties—the violation of which oath if these duties are not performed, would be perjury. At the same time, two seemed to have believed that this precautionary of mine and proclamation with a sproved by the Precident of their property, the service of the full of the full

I don't know its name. The color of its feathers was a dark iron gray; its body was a foot and a half in length, with three and a half feet from tip to tip. It had a beak full eight inches long, and sort of teeth like a small hand saw In capturing it, it gave me a good bite on my right thumb. Two of the crew, who assisted in tying its legs, were also bitten. As it showed to bite at everybody, I had its head out off and

the body thrown overboard.

"When the bird flew to the ship, the barque was going a little north of northeast. I regarded the appearance of the bird as an omen, and an indication to me that I must change my course. accordingly headed to the eastward, direct. should not have deviated from my course, had not the bird visited the ship; and had it not been for this change of course, I should not have fallen in with such passengers of the Central America."

The New York Times says: "Captain Johnson is a small, very plain and unassuming man, with a countenance beaming with good nature and benevolence. His age about thirty-five. He speaks English very well, but slow. He says he has followed the sea ever since he was a boy seven years old. He has been shipwrecked frequently, and encountered wrecks, but never met with anything like what he has recently passed through in rescuing the passengers of the Central America. He attributes to Providence the strange visit of the bird to his ship, and feels thankful for the warning that caused him to change his course and become the instrument of doing so much good in saving so many lives. He feels the good he has done a sufficient reward."

The Boston Banks.

The Journal learns from an authentic source that the net gain of coin in the Boston banks for the week ending Saturday morning, was \$375,200. It also adds:

"As an evidence of the sound condition of our business community, we are informed that a notary who has charge of the business of eleven of the largest banks in State street, found but one note left over on Friday, and that for the insignificant sum of \$50. The banks gained the sum of \$144,000 in specie on Friday, and on Saturday had on hand

"The monetary excitement on State street was a little varied by rumors of the discovery of a large amount of forged paper, stated by some at \$30,000, and by others as high as

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Messrs. McCann & Co.'s oil store, on Delaware avenue, above Walnut street, caught fire this evening, and was almost entirely consumed. The upper stories were occupied as a drug warehouse by Samuel Grant. The ship Tonawanda, ready to sail, lying at the wharf immediately opposite, was moved out into the stream to save her from inwhich they clung for three days, and were nearly exhausted when taken off the wreck by Captain Johnson.

Johnson.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

We have from Kansas Governor Walker's proclamation in regard to the October election The Governor expressly and explicitly repudiates the doctrine so efficiously set forth by Judge Cato, that none but those who have paid the Territorial tax are entitled to vote, and that for this position he has the direct authority of the President, the Secretary of State, and the whole Cabinet at Washington. He calls upon every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, and has been for six months a resident of the Territory. to go to the polls and vote, and pledges the employment of the Federal troops to prevent the intervention of invaders from Missouri or elsewhere in the election.

Mr. Henry Dwight of Geneva, N. Y., who has left \$100,000 to the American Board of Missions, besides \$50,000 to each of his three children, was originally a Presbyterian clergyand was made President of the Bank of Geneva, which he managed successfully for many years. He received a large bequest from a brother who died several years ago. Mr. Dwight, although not known as a large donor to the institutions and societies in his immediate neigh borhood, gave largely to the Missionary and Bible Societies of the Presbyterian Church. He was

Two of the Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court have resigned their offices, to take effect on the lst of January next. It has been supposed that at the ensuing October canvass an election will be held to fill the vacancies, and such is alleged to have been the intention of the Judges, but the Governor has decided otherwise, taking the ground that no vacancy can occur until the Judges actually retire from the bench. In this view, which seems plausible enough, he is sustained by the Attorney General. Thus the Governor will have the appointment of Judges to fill the vacancy for a year

CAPT. HERNDON.—At a meeting held in Baltimore on Friday evening, for the purpose o adopting steps for a proper tribute to the late Cap-tain Herndon, about fifty United States officers were present. Commodore Shubrick was ap-pointed President, and on taking the chair de-livered an able and eloquent eulogy on the life and services of the gallant deceased. Captains Rogers and Page were appointed Secretaries.

A series of resolutions was adopted, expressive of deep sorrow at the loss that his family and country sustain, and of condolence with the ereaved wife and children. A committee of seven officers was appointed to make arrange-ments to erect at the Naval Academy at Annapolis a monument to commemorate the many virtues of the deceased, and as an incentive to young officers to imitaie his illustrious example.

A man died last summer in Cuba, aged one hundred and sixty-five years, according to the newspapers, which add that "his first sickness was that which carried him to his grave."

Havana up to the 15th of August, the present year, was 94,985,000, of which 29,681,000 were cleared for this country, 16,300,000 to Great Britain, 17,733,000 to Hamburgh and Bremen, 9,628,000 to France, and 8,130,000 to Spain. The exports of tobacco amounted to 1,180,345 pounds, of which 528,636 pounds were cleared for this country.

A Toledo paper reports a speech made by a gentleman of that city, who had been elected to an important office in a military company. The recipient of honors being called out for speech, mounted the rostrum and said: "My brave men, them who voted for me, I respect them who didn't, I disgust."

The Buffalo Republic accounts for the suspension of Mormonism in New York, on the theory that men can't stand polygamy in this region, with porter-house steak at twenty cents, and crinoline at such a circumference.

Sham Democracy is at a discount among the Germans of Missouri. The German Volksblatt, published in St. Louis for the last Volksblatt, published in St. Louis for the last three years as a National Democratic paper, was sold on Saturday last by its publisher, Mr. Aug. Wiebusch, and is now the property of the central committee for the promotion of emigration to Missouri. The new editor is Mr. J. F. Fiata, a very able and learned man and a fine writer. In politics this paper is now in-dependent, but with strong proclivities for free white labor and the promotion of emigration to Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat, from

whence we derive the above facts, further says, that since the Volksblatt has changed hands, and given up its National Democratic tenden-cy, it has already gained over 500 new sub-scribers and a large amount of advertisers. Hon. Wm. T. Haskell, a distinguished poli-

cician of Tennessee, and who served gallantly in the Mexican war, is said to have recently exhibited serious symptoms of insanity. Among the Americans in Paris about the 1st

of September were Henry J. Rogers, James Sterrett, Mr. and Mrs. Corner, and S. M. Smith,

easter on Saturday, for the first time since his arrival at Wheatland. The Express says he stopped at his old friend Michael's, and had a familiar chat with a number of his old friends and citizens who chanced to drop in. The conversation turning generally on the financial

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 22d instant reports the prevalence of the yellow fever at Key West. Many cases had occurred, and one death. Dr. Jackson Maxwell and his lady and child are lying low. The origin of the disease is attributed to admitting seamen from Aspinwall to the hospital.

The National Intelligencer says of the new description of white lily, of African origin, that "it has the delightful peculiarity of a high de-gree of fragrancy, particularly in the morning, the odor being somewhat like vanilla. The botanists here are puzzled, though very much pleased with it."

The Convention on getting up Southern thool-books is a failure. On the 18th May not one of their committee met according tappointment in Columbia, South Carolina. gentleman of New Orleans, who sent up the manuscript of a text-book for their examina-tion, had it returned to him by the Postmaster at Columbia, with the words, that " not a man or dog was there."

Kelly Lowe, pastor of the African church Augusta, Ga., was originally a slave, but his people bought him some years ago, and (as Zion's Advocate says) "he is their servant pecuniarily as well as spiritually." They allow him a salary of from \$800 to \$1,000 per

The tonnage of Milwaukie now amounts to nearly 30,000 tons, and includes all classes of lake craft. The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1856 was \$28,000,000 and the value of the exports was over and the value of the exports was the \$20,000,000. The dutiable goods entered as this port will amount, for the present year, to over \$1,800,000, and the duties collected wil nearly reach \$500,000.

A most magnificent and interesting work now being issued at Paris, a complete map of the heavens, so far as our knowledge goes prepared under the auspices of the Imperial Observatory. It is to consist of sixty-five plates, each one of which indicates the position of 25,525 stars of the third magnitude, or 1,659,125 in all. The eighteenth plate, now finished, was recently presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Leverrier, where it ex cited immense admiration.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh Express writing on board the steamer Roanoke, at Portsmouth, Va., says: "To my surprise, the Roanoke took on here about three hundred bundles of paper, all manufactured in North Carolina, and shipped to the port of New York, via Portsmouth. But the strangest idea connected with this transfer of the strangest idea connected with this strangest idea. nected with this tranaction is the fact, that the most of it is sold to and consumed by Greeley, in printing that freedom-shricking sheet, the

The London Times had a very savage leader, not long since, ridiculing the appointment of Sir W. Codrington to be the companion of the Prince of Wales on his Continental travels, when his services were needed in India. Some days afterwards a letter was forwarded to the Times, by way of reply, in which the General expressed his perfect readiness to serve in India if his services should be needed there. The only comment of the Times upon this letter is this: "We trust it is no part of the gallant General's duty in his new office to instruct his Royal pupil, the Prince of Wales, in the correct use of the English language.'

The President has signed the proclamation for the sale of about two millions and a half of acres of public lands in California, and upward of 450,000 acres in Missouri and in the unlocain the Sioux half-breed reservation on Lake Pepin, Minnesota. The sales in California will take place in May, and in Missouri and in Minnesota in March next.

The New York Post says it is reported that negotiations are going on between the Boston Submarine Armor Company and the under-writers of the Central America, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about twenty-eight fathoms water. The specie in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed; and that it can, is probable, from the fact that Capt. Herndon was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief. Should the work be undertaken promptly, there is thought to be reasonable chances of success.

The stewardess of the lost steamer was a stout negro woman. She had collected the money thrown away by the passengers, it was supposed, and buckled it around her body. The weight of this money was the cause of her death, when she was hoisted into the Marine, where she died from having too much gold about her loins.

It is often asked whether the report is true that Louis Napoleon once paid a visit to this country. The following is from a New York

paper of April 3, 1837:
"Prince Bonaparte. — This distinguished young Frenchman has arrived, and taken up ais residence at the Astor House. Broadway will be all alive to-day to get a peep at him. The question among the belles is, 'who's to have The Wheeling Intelligencer and Wellsburg

Herald are vigorously and ably pushing forward the free-labor cause in Western Virginia. The Intelligencer has published a series of arti-cles showing the policy of introducing white

Speaking of the Anti-Slavery movement in Missouri, the *Herald* says:

"A similar state of feeling may spring up any day in Western Virginia, and when it once starts it will grow with the increase of an avalanche, every successive movement giving it weight and momentum. The popular mind is ripening for such a movement. The parallel is a fair one between St. Louis and Missouri, and Wheeling and Western Virginia. Missouri is probable the assertion, or unpalatable the fact, it is morally certain that Virginia, intensely slaveholding as she appears now, will follow in her wake, or split, sooner or later."

A correspondent of the Panama Star and Herald, writing from Callao, under date of August 12, says:
"On Saturday last, an armed boat was sent

on board the American ship John Milton, by order of the captain of the port, and forcibly took out three of the crew, and brought them on shore; and again, on the same day, by the same authority, four others were taken from the Morning Glory, assigning no other reason than that of might. The commanders of these ships have laid their case before Mr. Clay, our Minister. He has demanded that the men be placed on board their ships again, and an spology made for the insult to our flag.'

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY IN INDIANA. - The Evansville Journal has the particulars of a terrible affair that happened near that place. It

"On Thursday evening, at Francisco, a village on the canal, in Gibson county, about 16 miles from this city, a party of young persons were assembled for practice in singing. A crowd of rowdies soon gathered about the house, and be-gan to make a disturbance to annoy or break up the singing party. The young men in the house, among whom were two sons of Mr. Perkins, the owner of a large flouring mill in that village, with their brother-in-law, a Mr. Cross, came to the door either to drive away the disturbers or persuade them to be quiet. A fight ensued, in which one of the young Perkinses was stabbed and killed on the spot—the other was stabbed between the shoulders and had his throat cut, and, though living when the mes senger left, he was not expected to survive. Young Cross was also stabled, and had his tongue cut out by the murderous savages."

The water in Lake Michigan is now higher than it has been for several years, this being the seven years high tide, as it is called by

President Buchanan was in the city of Lan- J. B. Ements, of Oregon city, who is report ed amongst the saved from the Central America

Professor Rogers, of the United States, who has been for some time in England, engaged in preparing for publication his work on the geol ogy and physical geography of North America, is a candidate for the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the death of Professor Coupes.

Mr. Henry Dwight, who died a few days since, at Geneva, bequeathed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the American Board of Missions, and fifty thousand dollars each to his three children. Mr. Dwight was originally a Presbyterian clergymau, but, losing his voice, became a banker, and was made President of the Bank of Geneva, which he managed successfully for many years.

Letters from Paris state that Rossini, after many years spent in inactivity, is again engaged in composition, but whether of a grand opera, a comic opera, an oratorio, or what, he doe not allow his friends to know. It was nearly thirty years ago that Rossini gave to the world his last and greatest opera, "William Tell;" and since that time he has produced nothing of importance, excepting the "Stabat Mater."

The brig Marine, which so opportunely res cued about one hundred of the passengers from the Central America, is owned by Elisha Atkins, Esq., of Boston. That gentleman de-clined compensation for the assistance rendered by the brig, although much expense was incurred by the detention. This fact, which is re corded by the Boston Transcript, is highly creditable to the gentleman named.

This is the second instance in which the Ma

rine has rescued those in distress from impending death. About a year ago, last winter, she fell in with the ship Seaman, of Baltimore, on fire, and took off all on board, about thirty five, and landed them safely. Late news from Inagua states that the pro-

pect of a fine salt season is cheering. The salt company of that place had raked 85,000 bushels. Robert Bowie, a clerk, fell from a third story

window in Charleston on Friday night, and was There was a slight frost at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Wednesday morning last,

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## MARRIAGE.

Married at St. Cloud, August 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Inmen, of that place, Mr. Andrew B. Benson, of Monticello, to Miss Annettie M. KENT, of Clear Water.

### MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 29, 1857. Flour, Howard Street - . . \$5.50 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - . . 5.50 @ 0.00 Rye Flour - . . . 5.00 @ 5.25 Corn Meal . . . . . 5.56 @ 4.12 1.25 @ 1.33 Wheat, white - - - - . Wheat, red - - - - 1.26 @ 1.28 71 (d) 72 74 (d) 76 70 (d) 00 60 (d) 00 25 (d) 32 25 (d) 32 Corn, white . . . . . Corn, yellow - - - - -Oats, Pennsylvania . . . . Clover Seed . . . . . 7.50 @ 8.00 Timothy Seed . . . . 2.75 @ 3.00 Hay, Timothy - - - . 15.00 @20.00 7 (a) 14 1.30 (a) 1.40 Potatoes, Mercer . 1316 Bacon, Sides -Bacon, Hams . . Pork, Mess - . . 25.00 (200.00 Pork, Prime -21.50 (000.00 Lard, in barrels . 14 (**a**) Lard, in kegs . . Wool, Pulled - - -Wool, Fleece, common, . Wool, Fleece, fine . . Butter, Western, in kegs 23 @ 10 @ 11 d @ 16 d @ Butter, Roll

|    |  |       | -    |     |     |    |        | -   | 1100  |
|----|--|-------|------|-----|-----|----|--------|-----|-------|
| 9  | MEN  | V Y   | OR   | K   | MA  | RI | CET.   |     |       |
|    | Carefully prepare  | od to | Tu   | -   | ay, | Se | ptembe | 29, | 1857. |
|    | Flour, State bra   | nds   |      |     |     |    | \$5.00 | in  | 5.25  |
| 8  | Flour, State bra   | nds   | , ex | tre |     |    | 5.25   | (0) | 5.50  |
|    | Flour, Western   |       |      |     |     |    | 5.25   | (d  | 5.80  |
|    | Flour, State bra<br>Flour, Western<br>Flour, Southern  |       |      |     |     |    | 5.30   | (0) | 5.60  |
|    | Rye Flour  |       |      |     |     |    | 4.00   | (a) | 5.20  |
|    | Corn Meal  |       |      |     |     |    | 4.15   | (0) | 4.50  |
|    | Corn Meal - Wheat, white - Wheat, red - Corn, white - Corn, yellow - Rye Oats Clover Seed - Timothy Seed - Hay Hops  |       |      |     |     |    | 1.20   | Cas | 1.25  |
|    | Wheat, red   |       |      |     |     |    | 1.19   | (4  | 1.25  |
| ij | Corn, white  |       |      |     |     |    | 70     | (0) | 72    |
| N. | Corn, yellow -   |       |      |     |     |    | 70     | (4  | 72    |
|    | Rye  |       |      |     |     |    | 82     | (4  | 00    |
| ij | Oats   |       |      |     |     |    | 36     | (0) | 00    |
| 9  | Clover Seed .  |       |      |     |     |    | 11.00  | (4  | 12.00 |
|    | Timothy Seed -   |       |      |     |     |    | 3.50   | (4  | 3.75  |
|    | Hay  |       |      |     |     |    | 60     | (4  | 70    |
| ä  | Hops   |       |      |     |     |    | 5      | 6   | 124   |
| 1  | Timothy Seed - Hay Hops Bacon, Shoulder Bacon, Sides - Bacon, Hams -   |       |      |     |     |    | 12     | 6   | 12    |
| i  | Bacon, Sides .   |       |      |     |     |    | 10     | (4  | 00    |
| ă  | Bacon, Hams .  |       |      |     |     |    | 12     | (0  | 13    |
| 1  | Bacon, Hams . Pork, Mess . Pork, Prime . Beef Lard, in barrels   |       |      |     |     |    | 24.40  | (0) | 4.60  |
|    | Pork, Prime .  |       |      |     |     |    | 19.50  | (0) | 0.00  |
|    | Beef   |       |      |     |     |    | 14.50  | (4) | 15.50 |
| d  | Lard, in barrels   |       |      |     |     |    | 14     | (4) | 15    |
| ۱  | Lard, in kegs -  |       |      |     |     |    | 16     | 6   | 168   |
| j  | Butter, Western  |       |      |     |     |    | 16     | 6   | 19    |
| ۱  | Butter, State .  |       |      |     |     |    | 17     | 6   | 22    |
| ı  | Cheese · · ·   |       |      |     |     |    | 8      | 10  | 9.    |
| ä  | Coffee, Rio  |       |      |     |     |    | 10     | 3   | 111   |
| 9  | Coffee, Java .   |       |      |     |     |    | 15     | 6   | 16    |
| ş  | Wool, Unwashed   | 1 -   |      |     |     |    | 00     | 8   | 00    |
| ı  | Wool, Washed -   |       |      |     |     |    | 45     | 6   | 00    |
| i  | Wool, Pulled .   |       |      |     |     |    | 33     | 6   | 00    |
| 1  | Wool, Fleece, co   | mn    | non  |     |     |    | 00     | 6   | 00    |
| Ų  | Lard, in kegs Butter, Western Butter, State Cheese Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Pulled Wool, Fleece, co Wool, Fleece, fin Iron, Scotch, Pi | 10    |      |     |     |    | 36     | 6   | 52    |
|    |  |       |      |     |     |    |        |     |       |
|    | Iron, Scotch, Pi<br>Lime, Rockland<br>Lime, common   | ٠.    |      |     |     |    | 1.05   | 6   | 0.00  |
| ij | Lime, common   |       |      |     |     |    | 75     | ×   | 00    |
| а  |  |       |      |     |     |    | 102    |     |       |

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